

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims, as follows:

Claims 1-6 (canceled).

Claim 7 (currently amended): An Injection-moulding method in which plastic material under pressure is injected into a mold cavity from an antechamber when a shut-off means is opened after a front opening of the antechamber is brought into contact with the mold in a way necessary for injection during an injection operation ~~from an antechamber having a frame, which can be shut off, into a mold cavity after opening of a shut-off means, and fills the mold cavity under pressure, characterised in that~~

wherein the volume of the antechamber and the pressure prevailing therein, upon opening of the shut-off means, are at values, at which at least half of the pressure achieved in the mold cavity in the method occurs even if the volume of the antechamber is kept constant during the injection operation, and ~~wherein~~

a control means for opening the shut-off means is opened in a controlled manner by a control means for modifying to modify a pressure pattern in the mold cavity has a capability to be operated after a delay after the front opening of the antechamber has been completely brought into contact with the mold, ~~wherein the control means can be operated independently from movement of the antechamber frame.~~

Claim 8 (previously presented): A method according to claim 7, characterised in that the pressure in the antechamber upon the opening of the shut-off means is over 1000 bars.

Claim 9 (previously presented): A method according to claim 7, characterised in

that the volume of the antechamber upon the opening of the shut-off means is at least twice as great as the volume which is downstream of the shut-off means and which includes the mold cavity.

Claim 10 (previously presented): A method according to claim 7, characterised in that the volume of the antechamber is kept constant during the injection operation so that the total pressure in the mold cavity is produced by expansion of the plastic material which initially fills only the antechamber.

Claim 11 (previously presented): A method according to claim 7, characterised in that the pressure in the antechamber upon the opening of the shut-off means is over 1500 bars.

Claim 12 (new): An injection-moulding method in which plastic material under pressure is injected into a mold cavity from an antechamber when a shut-off means is opened after a front opening of the antechamber is brought into contact with the mold in a way necessary for injection during an injection operation,

wherein the volume of the antechamber and the pressure prevailing therein, upon opening of the shut-off means, are at values, at which at least half of the pressure achieved in the mold cavity in the method occurs even if the volume of the antechamber is kept constant during the injection operation, and

a control means for opening the shut-off means in a controlled manner for modifying a pressure pattern in the mold cavity has a capability to be operated at any time after a front opening of the antechamber has been completely brought into contact

with the mold.

Claim 13 (new): A method according to claim 12, characterised in that the pressure in the antechamber upon the opening of the shut-off means is over 1000 bars.

Claim 14 (new): A method according to claim 12, characterised in that the volume of the antechamber upon the opening of the shut-off means is at least twice as great as the volume which is downstream of the shut-off means and which includes the mold cavity.

Claim 15 (new): A method according to claim 12, characterised in that the volume of the antechamber is kept constant during the injection operation so that the total pressure in the mold cavity is produced by expansion of the plastic material which initially fills only the antechamber.

Claim 16 (new): A method according to claim 12, characterised in that the pressure in the antechamber upon the opening of the shut-off means is over 1500 bars.

Claim 17 (new): An injection-moulding method in which plastic material under pressure is injected into a mold cavity from an antechamber when a shut-off means is opened after a front opening of the antechamber is brought into contact with the mold in a way necessary for injection during an injection operation,

wherein the volume of the antechamber and the pressure prevailing therein, upon opening of the shut-off means, are at values, at which at least half of the pressure

achieved in the mold cavity in the method occurs even if the volume of the antechamber is kept constant during the injection operation, and

the shut-off means is opened in a controlled manner for modifying a pressure pattern in the mold cavity after a delay after maximum pressure build up is reached inside the antechamber.

Claim 18 (new): A method according to claim 17, characterised in that the pressure in the antechamber upon the opening of the shut-off means is over 1000 bars.

Claim 19 (new): A method according to claim 17, characterised in that the volume of the antechamber upon the opening of the shut-off means is at least twice as great as the volume which is downstream of the shut-off means and which includes the mold cavity.

Claim 20 (new): A method according to claim 17, characterised in that the volume of the antechamber is kept constant during the injection operation so that the total pressure in the mold cavity is produced by expansion of the plastic material which initially fills only the antechamber.

Claim 21 (new): A method according to claim 17, characterised in that the pressure in the antechamber upon the opening of the shut-off means is over 1500 bars.

Claim 22 (new): An injection-moulding method in which plastic material under pressure is injected into a mold cavity from an antechamber when a shut-off means is

opened after a front opening of the antechamber is brought into contact with the mold in a way necessary for injection during an injection operation,

wherein the volume of the antechamber and the pressure prevailing therein, upon opening of the shut-off means, are at values, at which at least half of the pressure achieved in the mold cavity in the method occurs even if the volume of the antechamber is kept constant during the injection operation, and

a control means for opening the shut-off means in a controlled manner to modify a pressure pattern in the mold cavity is operated after a delay after the front opening of the antechamber has been completely brought into contact with the mold.

Claim 23 (new): An injection-moulding method in which plastic material under pressure is injected into a mold cavity from an antechamber when a shut-off means is opened after a front opening of the antechamber is brought into contact with the mold in a way necessary for injection during an injection operation,

wherein the volume of the antechamber and the pressure prevailing therein, upon opening of the shut-off means, are at values, at which at least half of the pressure achieved in the mold cavity in the method occurs even if the volume of the antechamber is kept constant during the injection operation, and

a control means for opening the shut-off means in a controlled manner to modify a pressure pattern in the mold cavity is operated at any time after the front opening of the antechamber has been completely brought into contact with the mold.